M'MANUS EXECUTED.

Partial Expiation of a Molly Maguire Assassination in Pennsylvania.

CEREMONIES IN SUNBURY JAIL.

Exultant Crowds Gloating Over the End of Hesser's Murderer.

PETER'S PECULIAR STATEMENT.

How He Happened to See "the Blow Struck."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SUNEURY, Pa., Oct. 9, 1879.

Peter McManus, the Molly Maguire, was hanged here this morning for the murder of Frederick Heson December 24, 1874. The HERALD reporter was up betimes, and, with Fathers McIlhenny and Koch, repaired to the prison, where mass was to be held. Already the wife and aunt of McManus, accompanied by two old ladies, had arrived at the bastile and were in conversation with the con-demned man. There were also in the prison the immediate friends of Jack O'Neil, whose execution was also fixed for the same hour with McManus. As I entered the south wing where the two unhappy men were confined I found O'Neil in conversation in the hallway with Cather Koch. "Johnny appeared to be in good spirits. He had no coat on, but wore a new pair of pantaloons and vest, a clean shirt, collar and black necktie, and his face was cleanly shaven. He had not yet been advised of his reprieve for thirty days, but evinced no anxiety as to the immediate future. It may be said that he was yesterday informed by the HERALD reporter that there were good grounds to believe that Governor Hoyt had looked favorably upon the application of his friends for a reprieve, but he had not received any official notice action, nor had he been informed of the change by his spiritual advisers. Father Koch said, Johnny, you look well. Where did you get these good clothes?" He responded, jocularly, "Oh, my sister bought them for me; ain't they pretty? And these new shoes; ain't they nice to walk to the scaf-fold with? And I have a new hat, too."

"But what do you want with new shoes and a hat for to-day, Johnny? They won't be of any service

"I don't know, but I want to go out in style," he respo ded, and then giggled like an imbecile. PREPARING M'MANUS FOR DEATH.

Walking down toward McManus' cell we found Peter walking about in an agitated manner, his arms folded, but carrying his head up and maintaining the demeanor of one who had determined to engage in a hazardous undertaking. He took the HERALD reporter by the hand and remarked that he supposed the time for saying goodby to all his friends was near at hand. To the suggestion that he would not fail to prove himself a brave man at the extreme moment he said, "Never fear." He continued to pace the floor of his cell while O'Neil wandered about the corridor with the air of one who had lost all determination. Soon the heavy iron doors swung open, and two men approached carrying some mysterious package between them. O'Neit started back as if shocked by some sudden apparition or thought, and demanded, "What's this?" He was calmed by the assurance that the package contained articles necessary to be used at the observance of mass, which was about to take place. "Oh, I thought it was semething else," said the affrighted man. A moment later O'Neil and a few of the friends of the men and the wife and daughter of the warden were invited into the cell of McManus, where mass was to be said. As O'Neil entered the doorway Mrs. Mc Manus began to exhibit signs of great excitement, bewailing the hour and the occasion in hysterical demonstrations, and then, spying O'Neil, she observed in a half accusing, half remorseful tone:-

'Oh, Johnny! why did you bring that stranger to our house? Had you not Peter would not have been

There was no response on the part of O'Neil, but Father Mclihenny interrupted the sensational episode, warning the woman that the time, place and occasion did not justify recriminations, and that unless she desisted she would have to leave the cell during the service of mass. She then threw herself beside her husband's cot, and burying her aged head in the clothing thereof continued to weep bitterly. Mass being over McManus, who had not shown any feeling of contrition, anguish or falling of heart, rose and taking a cigar went into the corridor and lit it by the flame of a gas jet, and then stepped back into the cell; but his cigar went out, a stepped back into the cell; but his cigar went out, a fact that was noticed by a spectator, who observed that McManus' life was like his cigar, soon to go out. Mc. Anus heard the observation and immediately responded, "Yes, that's so; but I am going to have my smoke before that time anyhow."

Pather Koch had repaired to the cell of O'Nell and said to him, "Johnny, you wont have to go out to-day." The young man did not respond a word, but nervously pulled at his mustache. The Harald reporter then stepped up to congratulate him upon his good fortune, when he said, in a low tone, "I didn't expect it, although you told me to hope;" then, calling to Father Koch, he said, "Tell them to take me out to see the machine, because I don't want to be green." The friends of McManus were permitted, by the request of Father Koch, to remain with the men while breakfasting. The priests ate with Warden Peeler. McManus partook heartily of oyster stew. By an arrangement with Father McIlhenny the Sheriff's passes went through the tower of the hoppie of Northumberland county a spirit of disgusting rowdyism. Men who had gained ascess to the prison on the Sheriff's passes went through the tower to the roof of the prison, and, perching themselves in safe positions, yelici to the crowd in the street and in the yard. The public school building is situated on the street opposite the yard, but the school had been closed for the day. The gamins, however, perched themselves upon the roof and beirry of the school edifice. I also noticed that the windows of the Marten's residence that tooked out upon the yard where the gallows was erected, and thisse were all occupied by what appeared to be the cide and fashonable tennic representatives of the town. For two hours before the execution these favored people chattered and langhed. The jail yard, too, was filling up with the min had a dirived when he must bid farewell to his wife and rishould be planily heard outside the walls of the prison. McManus was informed that the time had arrived when he must bid farewell to his wife and rishould be planily heard outside the walls of the prison. McManus down the surface of the statement he had prepared. As soon as McManus had become somewhat composed the sintenent made on Tuesday by Manus to the Rev. A soon as McManus had become sond the walked o

ately, kissed him on the cheek, and said, "Remember what I told you." The last remark of the priest had reference to the concluding advice given in the cell, to make an act of contrition for past offences at the instant when he thought the trap would fall. McManus, in a clear tone of voice, said, "Never fear."

Then the priests left the platform, the Sheriff strapped the legs of McManus, who had mechanically part his hands behing him to be principed. The Sheriff conducted the affair with the utmost propriety. Having passed the manactes around declarate he said, "Goodby," and walked down the steps. These turning toward his deputies Imputy Sheriff kyan slopped into the little enclosure, and sprung the trap at fifty-four minutes past cleven A. M. McManus fell four feet, and made no struggle. He died in feurteen and a half minutes.

Just previous to the farewell of the priests Mr. Rem stepped toward McManus and asked him if the statement he had made on Tuesday was the truth, and McManus and emphatically that it was all true and that he had nothing else to say. He glanced over the vast assemblage as if to see if Rhodes and Canning were present, as he had requested that they should be. Father McHihenny said to-night that he believed Accuming. The copies of McManus and (Nell, keys that he is accumulating evidence that will be waked to-night and buried to-morrow.

MANUS INSTORY OF THE CHIM**

The night before the marker John O'Nell and a fellow.

will be waked to-night and buried to-morrow.

The night before the murder John O'Neil and a fellow by the name of Pat O'Neil cano to the boarding house the harmon of Pat O'Neil cano to the boarding house the boarding musices or one of her daughters called ment of bed and teld me that there was a tranger down tairs, and John wanted to see me. I came down and John 'Neil made me acquainted with his namesake Pat O'Neil We got acquainted and sait down and was talking one hing and another about New York. Then we dramit weeke bottles of porter before we went to bed. We cent to bed between eleven and twelve o'clock that night loin O'Neil went home the following morning and Pa 'Neil stopped until after breakfast. Him and I wen lown toward tile Brady coiliers. We came right over the and he suked me whicther I had got It. It told him I had not. He said that Dounis was thinking that was the reason and he sent me doors to toll you. So, then, he up and told me to have four men at the Brady. He told me they were going to do a job in the Brady. He told me they were going to do it to mad he said he didn't know his name. He said he was a watchman. I mostioned the man's name and he watchman. I mostioned the man's name and he watchman. I mostioned the man's name and he said. "That's the mane." I said, "In the name of God, what are you going to do to him?" He said there was an outside boss who was going to have it done. He did not know his name. I mentioned his name. I and he said that is the name. I said! would never get a man for him, never would do such a job, and I told him if he would take my advice he would go back where he came from. He told me he had uo money. I told him I would give him \$5 to go to Raiston or Renovo. So I wont then and told Robert Haggarty. We went down the road between Luke Fiddler's and Shamokin. Gave him \$5 to pot to Raiston or Renovo. So I wont then and told Robert Haggarty. There is \$5 for to go now, and I came down to Shamokin to Roth's tavern. We had two or three drinks there, and the train came and I put him on the train that came to Sunbury.

Theodore stood with his back toward the window and Rhoades had his back toward the curline. The old man was between them, and the seld man's pevolver was on the work bonch besides a minor's lamp.

So, then, whon I was the blow struck I turned and went right home and went to my bed, I was working at the Hickory Ridge Colliery, and Roger Mediure told me that Khoades came out and said it wouldn't be laid on the Mollies, because it was done with a clubd He told me that Ed Rhoades came out and said it wouldn't be laid on the Mollies, because It was done with a clubd He told me that Ed Rhoades came out and said it wouldn't be laid on the Mollies, because It was done with a clubd He told me that Ed Rhoades came to the old me that Ed Rhoades came to the old me that the man to have the laid the laid of the l

I know that John O Neil had nothing to do with it.

"McManus, this is your dying testimony—you have spoken the truth?" was the question asked by the Rov. Mr. Gotwald.

"Yes, sir," was McManus' reply, "and I would just give the same if I was dying; this is the statement, sir. That is the reason I want it written down to be read by the public," said McManus.

"You are not influenced by any matter of prejudice?" inquired Father Roch.

"No, sir," said McManus, "nothing but the truth, and I have nothing against no one." and I have nothing against no one."
"Are you willing to forgive all who swore your

"Are you willing to forgive all who swore your life away?" asked the priest.

"I forgive them," was the reply.
"Are you willing to forgive him—Dennis Canning?" was the inquiry.

"Yes, sir. It was my notion to hold it," answered McMunus. "Leive my best respects to all in Sunbury, all who ever heiped me along, and for John Peeler and his fundity and old Sheriff Stiner I give my blessing, for they did like men stand by me, and treated me like a man, too. That is all I have to say."

HESSER AND HIS ASSASSINS.

Frederick Hesser resided in Coal township, Northumberland county. He was Coroner of the county and was employed as much watchman at the Hickory Swamp coal breaker. On the evening of the 18th of December, 1874, he was last seen alive on his way to work for the night. His ditties as watchman were to make an inspection of the breakers several times during the night, to guard against fire and to blow the whistile every hourf. On the night of December 18 the whistle blew for the last time at midnight. On the morning of the 19th the engine room, near the stove. He was covered over with a soldier's overcoat. Upon examination it was found that his head was cut in eight places and his skull fractured in three. On the floor of the cook was shuttered and a hole in the ramework of the frame showed that it had been struck a hard blow. The bottom hinge on the door between the bodier room and the engine room was broken. Dennis F. Canning, who had been county delegate of the order in Northumberland county and was under a fourteen years' sentence in the Schujkkili County Jall for conspiracy to murder, made a statement to Captain Alderson, of the Cool and Iron Police, early in 1878, which gave him a clew by which to ferret out the murderers of Hesser Adderson went to work and on the 14th of Apell Peter McManus, John O'Nell and John Acton were arrested for the nurder. Acton was soon after discharged, but true bills were found against the other two. Camining was imprisoned for

on the 14th of April Peter McManus, John O'Neil and John Acton were arrested for the inurder. Acton was soon after discharged, but true bills were found against the other two. Canning was imprisoned for the attempted murder of William M. Thomas, alias Bully Bill, and for conspiracy to murder William and Jesse Major. Two months ago Canning was pardoned. He is now working at Green Ridge, near Mount Carmel. THE HAYDEN MURDER CASE.

NEW HAVEN, CORD., Oct. 9, 1879. The Grand Jury in the Hayden case met at ten A. M. Judge Hovey gave the usual charge, and the jury retired to a private room to examine the wit-nesses. As only those for the prosecution will be heard a true bill is appeared by to-morrow night.

A MURDERER MAKES NO DEFENCE.

In the Hudson County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Jersey City, yesterday, Judge Knapp presiding, Martin Noon was placed on trial on an indictment for murder in the first degree for the killing of James Carfirst degree for the killing of James Carrell in Jersey City on Sunday, August 17. Noon is only nineteen years of age, and quite youthful in appearance. He resided with his parents in the Prist Ward of Jersey City, and is looked upon by the police as one of the worst youths in the city, having frequently been arrested and imprisoned for various offences. On the night of the murder he with a crowd of young men assembled in the hallway of the house No. 138 Essex street, and disturbed the occupants by singing vulgar songs and shouting. Carroll, who acted as bartender for litenard Gormley, on the ground floor, went into the hallway several times and requested the intruders to stop their noise. They paid no attention to his request, and he finally ordered them out. They started to go and he turned to re-enter his saloon when one of the party hailed him. On turning around he was struck on the head with a brick, which several witnesses testified was thrown by Noon. The wounded man was taken to St. Francis' Hospital, and just before his death identified Noon as the man who had struck him. District Atterney McGill conducted the case yesterday on behalf of the State, and the prisoner was represented by ex-Judge William T. Hofman and Mr. Henry Puster. When the State rested Judge Hoffman signified his willingness to accept a verdict of murder in the second degree from his client, and the State consenting, no defence was made. Judge Knupp charged the Jury, and after a short retirement they brought in a veridact of murder in the second degree. The prisoner was unmoved and quite cool when the vertilet was announced. Judge Knupp remanded him, and it is thought to will be sentenced to-day. rell in Jersey City on Sunday, August 17. Noon is

His Counsel Claims that He Was In Terror of Armstrong.

WHAT THE COACHMAN SAID TO DR. BUTLER.

Jurymen, Judge and Counsel Visit the Scene of the Tragedy.

The interest in the Blair-Armstrong murder trial grows more intense ever yday. Notwithstanding the heat of the day the Newark Court House was crowded yesterday by eager spectators, among whom were an unusually large representation of the fair sex. In the court room the heat was overpowering, and the ladies were kept hard at work with their fans trying to keep cool. Blair, who stands charged with the murder of his coachman, seemed to suffer from the closeness of the atmosphere and continuity fauned himself. Beside him sat his wife, who was accompanied by their two children, and on the seat behind were gathered many of the defend-

Judge Depue, on taking his place on the bench, suggested that it was desirable to have evidence concerning the powder on Armstrong's clothing, in order that the jury might be able to judge at what distance Blair was from Armstrong when he dis-

charged his pistol at the deceased.

Prosecutor Abeel rose and informed the Court that he had directed some experiments to be made in order to settle this important point. He then called the man who had conducted these experiments to

give the evidence the Court desired. Albert Horwitz, who was described as a former deputy sheriff, was then called. He testified that he had made experiments with a pistol upon some pieces of cloth of the same texture as the material on Armstrong's outside shirt; he had used a pistol the same size and make as Bhir's-a medium size Smith & Wesson, of the Russian model-and had also used cartridges similar to those found in Blair's pistol. He had made a series of nine experiments in the cellar of the Court House. In these experiments he had suspended square pieces of cloth similar to that in Armstrong's outside shirt and fired at them, holding the muzzle of the pistol at distances varying half an inch inches. Horwitz then exhibited in succession various pieces of cloth, and pointed out that when the pistol was held close to the pieces of cloth a large jagged hole was made, and as the distance from the muzzle of the weapon was increased the size of the hole diminished. The marks of the powder decreased as the distance

was increased, and only a few grains of powder were found on the piece of cloth placed twelve inches from the muzzle of the revolver.

Ar. Cortland Parker, for the defence, cross-examined the witness as to his fitness to judge the quality of the material he submitted to these tests, and in reply he stated that he had been in the dry goods business for twelve years. Mr. Parker then asked him whether the fact that Armstrong's shirt must have been saturated with perspiration at the time he was shot, while the pieces of cloth on which he had experimented were perfectly dry, would affect the value of the experiments. On this point the witness said he could not offer an opinion.

As the last witness left the stand Prosecutor Abecl said, "The State rests."

This almouncement took the audionce somewhat by surprise, as it was believed there was other cylchence held in reserve.

This announcement took the audionce somewhat by surprise, as it was believed there was other evidence held in reserve.

OPENING FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Titsworth rose at once to address the jury for the defence. He began by saying that every criminal case had a right and a wrong side to it, and passed on to comment on the fearful responsibility that rested on the jury. He said that if the State Prosecutor could establish the the state of facts he claimed he could, that he would have to demand the defendant's lite as a forfeit. In this the defence agreed with him. If the facts were as he represented then a murder of prest stroctly had been committed. The State Prosecutor had said that he would be satisfied with any verdict rendered by the jury, but the defence would not be satisfied with any verdict short of acquittal. The ante-mortem examents of the deceased had been introduced, and when the jury would come to examine them in the jury room it would be tound that they varied in important particulars, and that they could not be relied on. Counsel then asked, "Who is Mr. Blair?" He went on to describe the prisoner at the bar as a man of family, educated in the Brooklyn public schools. He traced his career as receiving teller in the Mechanics' National Bank, his promotion a year later to be assistant paying teller and five years ago to be teller, insisting that his occupation developed in him quickness or perception and that he saw and thought quickly, which might be an important element in the case.

MRS. BLAIR'S PART.

Referring to Mrs. Blair, he described her as reared

ment in the case.

MRS. BLAIR'S PART.

Referring to Mrs. Blair, he described her as reared on a farm in a Christian tamily. "Shoot the damned rascal!" oxclaimed the compagi, and then pointing to Mrs. Blair, he asked:, "Do you believe these words were spoken by the lady sitting here, reared as I have told you?"

Mrs. Blair, he asked:, "Do you believe these words were spoken by the lady sitting here, reared as I have told you?"

Counsel described how the prisoner had hired Armstrong at an intelligence office in New York. He wished to engage a man who filled the bill. Armstrong was recommended to him as a man who filled the bill. Armstrong was recommended to him as a man who filled the bill. Armstrong said he was a Protestant. Blair soon found out Armstrong's character, and got Bosselot because he was afraid of the coachman, and wanted a man there for the protection of his family.

Mr. Titsworth said Blair admitted that he left the stable to go to his house for his pistel. If he got it to shoot the deceased he ought to be convicted. "Why did he get it? He was there, in a lonely place," argued the speaker, "far from the police, with a desperado in his barn. He knew Armstrong had a pistel, and when the coachman threatened to shoot him be thought of his family and then of his own pistel. Thinking Armstrong would perhaps quiet down, he went back and told him that now he was prepared to defend himself and his family and wanted the keys. Armstrong raved and swore and said he would give him the keys and ran up stairs. Blair did not dare to allow him out of his sight, and therefore followed him. Armstrong took the keys of the door from his pocket, and then Blair, knowing that Armstrong was not going for them, began to fear. He told Armstrong not to go into the room and then laid hold of him. But Armstrong burst into the room and reached for his revolver on the sholf. Then Blair shot him.

At this point Mr. Titsworth called his partner, Mr. Marsh, and put him in the attitude the coschman was in when shot, according to the theory of the defence. He insisted that Armstrong was a tree-passer after Blair had discharged him, and closed by asserting that Blair had according to the theory of the defence.

Textifying por the deenee was Dr. C.

The first witness called for the deenee was Dr. C.
W. Butier, of Montelair. He teatified that he called to Mr. Blair's house and had Armstrong carried to his room in the barn: witness said to Dr. Berry. Mr. Blair says Armstrong was in this position, reaching for the sheif, &c.; Armstrong said, "No. sir, I was not in the room at all, but at the door; he shet me and I rowled over on the bed;" Mr. Blair told witness that after he first shot, Armstrong turned on him, and then he shot him again; witness heard nothing about Armstrong having a pistol; Armstrong is bed was three or rour feet from the door.

The witness stood up and took the leaning posture in which Blair told him Armstrong was when he shot him.

Colonel Abcel—Did you not say at the inquest that Mr. Blair said he shot him first at the door, and afterward when reaching for the pistol?

Witness—I don't remember whether I so testified or not, but that is not my present impression about it.

It was now nearly one o'clock P. M., and the Court

Witness—I don't remember whether I so testified or not, but that is not my present impression about it.

It was now nearly one o'clock P. M., and the Court adjourned for the day in order to allow the jurymen to visit the scene of the tragedy, that they might be better able to understand the evidence. Deputy Sheriff Davis and four constables were ordered to escort them and prevent any one communicating with them. Judge Depue instructed the jury to occupy themselves in making observations and carefully abstain from discussing the case over between themselves, as it was not proper that they should try the case out of court. After lunch the jurymen were placed in carriages and driven to Blan's house in Montelair.

THE SCENE OF THE THAGEDY.

Facing to the cast on the Orange road is a handsome three story frame house neating among trees. It is quite close to the roadway and rawing toward it. Nearly opposite is the house of a family named Wheeler, and on either side there are neighbors within call. The so-called barn is situated at a short distance in the rear, and is an ordinary stable and carriage house combined. It has a second story, which is used for storing feed. A small corner of this loft is boarded off, and forms the room in which Armstrong was shot in June last, it is not over nine or ten feet square, and a good portion of this space is occupied by a settee bed on the right hand when entering the room. On the left is the shelf on which it is alleged Armstrong's royolver lay. Behind this barn extends a plot of ground cultivated as a kitchen garden.

Arriving on the graund, the jury at once proceeded to the barn and examined every point connected with the tragedy. Some of them placed themselves in the positions occupied by the setors and witnesses in order to determine whether it was possible for the witnesses to have overheard what was said by the actors in the tragedy. The vine trellis through which Rosselot testified he saw Blair show a pisalo or pistois to his wife attracted considerable attention. Some of

men took up a position at the stable door while one of their number placed himself where Blair was said to have spoken to his wite after the shooting. At the point in front of the door where this scene is alleged to have passed the vine leaves on the trellis, though now withering, still cluster so thick that doubts were expressed as to whether any one could have seen through them. There is one part, however, which is almost bare of vines or leaves, but this is not in line with the door of the house. The point where the hammock was swung is at the side of the house, and as the heavy branches of the fir trees descend to within a flow feet of the ground they obstruct the view from the little lawn which extends from the front round to the side of the house facing the rosdway, but cut off from the rest of the grounds by a clump of fit trees. Considerable time was seent by the jury in taking observations at this point, as some of the witnesses for the defence were in this past of the grounds at the time of the shooting and their evidence is likely to excet an important influence on the verdict. The laundry, the front perch, the dining room door and the room where the constable got the revolvers were visited in turn. During their stay the jury examined every point likely to throw light on the circumstances of the shooting, and no doubt their visit will help them to form a sound judgment on the merits of the case.

Shits Prosecutor Abeel, Mr. Parker, counsel for the defence, and Judge Depune also visited and examined the house and grounds, but no communication with the jurymen was permitted.

THE GREENFIELD MURDER TRIAL.

STRONG POINTS MADE BY THE PROSECUTION IN REPUTTING THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DE-

FENCE. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1879.

The rebutting evidence of the prosecution in the rial of Orlando Greenfield for the murder of his wife has been put in very slowly to-day. Owing to the fact of the several previous trials of the accuse counsel are obliged to refer to voluminous copies of stenographers' notes to find former testimony upon which to test the recollection of witnesses. The Court House was crowded to-day; standing room even could not be found, and many went away, unable to obtain admittance. The front seats and the bar were filled with ladies, who are eager to hear the testimony. The points the people have met to-day are the most vital ones the defence has produced. Two of their most important witnesses, who were relied upon to

met to-day are the most vital ones the defence has produced. Two of their most important witnesses, who were relied upon to fix the murder upon other parties, have been contradicted; each one by from two to four people's winesses. The first witness this morning was a little boy, who declares he cut turnips with Ezra Greenfield the day before the nurder and that Ezra cut his finger with a butcher knife. This contradicts Ezra's statement that he cut his finger with the prisoner's knife, upon which bloody marks were found. The foreman of the Grand Jury that indicted the prisoner was called to show that Ezra Greenfield had sworn falsely in stating that he opened the door upon which the bloody marks were found the day of the murder with his right hand. Before the Grand Jury Ezra testified that he touched the door only with his left hand. After he learned that the point was a vital one to his brother's case he changed his testimony to opening the door with his right hand.

WYMAN'S TESTRONY IMPEACINED.

The most important witness for the defence in the whole case was E. B. Wyman, who was sworn yesterday to corroborate the prisoner's story that those who committed the murder stole his gun. Wyman testified that he was at his son-in-law Taplin's house the night of the homicide; that he was awakened toward morning, looked out of the window and saw Aiden and Royal Kellogg and his son-in-law Taplin approach the house, and one of the Kelloggs had a gun on his shoulder. Two neighbors of Taplin testify to-day that his (Taplin's) house was closed on tho night of the murder and unoccupied, and had been unoccupied for two weeks. One of these witnesses who thus impeaches Wyman was let by the Taplin ismily in charge of their dwelling while they were gone. The man Taplin was arrested on a former trial for perjury for making the same statement that Wyman now makes. Taplin has left the country. Wyman was still further aquarely contradicted by the wife of Alden Kellogg, who testified that on the night of the murder. The same room with

Samuel Vreeland keeps a tavern near Hohokus, in Bergen county, N. J. On Tuesday night a number Mr. Vreeland only has license to sell by the quart, left the place, but soon returned with reinforce left the place, but soon returned with reinforcements. Being again rofused they broke down the
doors, helpod themselves to liquor and unmeritully
beat the proprietor. The latter called to his wife to
bring his revolver, which she did, whereupon the
negroes retreated. They soon rallied, however, and
made snother attack on Mr. Vreeland, upon which
he fired into the crowd. Sam Suttle fell and his
companions, supposing him dead, fied in dismay,
if proved, however, that the builtet had glanced
along the skull without entering the brain. Mr.
Vreeland was seriously injured and has since been
confined to his bed, unable to move. Warrants were
issued on Wednesday evening for the arrest of fitteen
of the missing negroes.

PAYMASTER BRADFORD'S WILL.

ITS PROBATE DENIED BY SURROGATE DAILEY, ON THE GROUND THAT THE TESTATOR WAS OF UNSOUND MIND.

In the matter of the contested will of the late John O. Bradford, formerly Paymaster General of the United States Navy, which was recently examined in the Surrogate's Court of Kings county. Surrogate Dailey has rendered a decision denying the probate of the instrument. Deceased disposed of over \$1,000,000 worth of railway, banking.

the probate of the instrument. Deceased disposed of over \$1,000,000 worth of railway, banking, mining and other stock to his executors. He devised that the interest thereon should be applied to the education and maintenance or his two grandchildren, walsingham and Luccile Bradford, children of his son, James O. Bradford. The surplus of the estate was bequeathed to his son, Edward F. Bradford. The will was contested on the ground that deceased was not of sound mind at the time it was executed, the contestant being James O. Bradford. The real value of the estate does not exceed, it is alleged, \$76,000. Inadvertently an extraordinary overestimate of the worldly possession of the deceased is altered to have been made. In his opinion Surrogate Dailey says:—

John O. Bradford a few hours previous to his decease executed the instruction of the worldly possession of the executed the instruction of the evidence to the exact was not of sound disposing mind at that time and that the same is not his last will and testament. It was sought to be shown on the trial of the issues raised that the instructions of deceased had not been understood by the attorney who drew the instrument, and that the will did not express the wishes of the testator. After a careful consideration of the evidence I fail to find any warranting me in holding that the attorney himself was at fault, but I do find that there is sufficient evidence before me to conclude that at the time the instructions were given the testator was in a dying condition and not possessed of sufficient mental capacity to comprehend his estate, his relations to others, and to fully direct what disposition should be made of his attending physician and the winesses to the will, one of whom is a young lady and a legiste named in the instrument, who by the rejection of the original and its with much reluctance that I am compelied to dony the probate of the instrument of food as the last will and extension of said deceased. Let a decree be entered accordingly.

Edward Case looked sullen and resentful as he was oushed up to the railings of the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. He bent his eyes on vacancy, thumbed his hat and looked the ideal of man with a bitter personal griovance. The officer expiained that Edward had suffered a disappointment. He had gone into Gerken's grocery store on Sixth avenue to ask if they sold coal scuttles, and on his way out had abstractedly picked up a lutter tub labelied "Twenty-five cents a pound" and walked off with it. The policeman who was sent in quest of him found him coming out of a Greenwich street alley, the maddest man imaginable, for he had just opened the butter tub and found that it was empty. They found the vessel in a back yard ash barrel, and Case was arrested on a charge of stealing it.

"Edward," said His Honor to the prisoner, in a solemn way, "what a fool you were to lose your good name, imperit your liberty and blight your future for a simple empty butter tub! Ain't you ashamed?"

"How could I help it?" said the prisoner, fretfully, "It was labelled nice as could be, and I thought it was all right. It was cussed mean to deceive a follow so, but there be some folks in this world that have no conscience whatsumever." man with a bitter personal grievance. The officer

THE IRISH LAND

Views of Prominent Nationalists On the Situation.

"DRIVE THE LANDLERDS OUT."

Nobody Knows Who Sent the Offer of a Quarter of a Million.

In relation to the statement as published in vesgram had been received from New York in London guaranteeing the sum of \$250,000 to an Irish member of the advanced party who would visit the United States in relation to the land question, and the ex-citement that has grown out of its agitation in Great Britain, a Henald reporter called upon several prominent Irish nationalists in this city yesterday, and learned from them that nothing, so far as they knew, had been done in that direction. They could not tell whether any such despatch had been sent. and, for the most part, were not willing to believe that any such offer had been made by the nationalists. They talked very freely on the subject. Their

views are given below.

MR. PATHICK FORD ON THE MATTER. The first person visited was Mr. Patrick Ford, the editor of the Irish World, the organ of the anti-rent movement in Ireland. He is regarded as an author-

ity on this question, and spoke quite freely. "You will perceive by the news in this morning's paper that it is stated that a telegram had been reseived in Lendon from New York guaranteeing the sum of \$250,000 if an Irish member of the advanced party will visit the United States?" asked the HERALD reporter of Mr. Patrick Ford, "What do you know of such an offer?"

"Well, I know nothing at all of it. The first knowledge I had of anything of the kind was derived from the HERALD itself. I do not believe, however, that the proposition emanated from any responsible

"Have you any idea as to who could have sent it?" "Well, I cannot imagine."
"If such a telegram were sent what could have

"Not having any knowledge of the person who

transmitted it I cannot hazard an answer." "Do you think, supposing that the telegram were genuine, it could be possible to raise that or any other sum of money for the purpose of buying out

the landlords?" "No. I do not. In the first place, it would require hundreds of millions to buy out Ireland, and Irish people in America have not the means, even had they the will, to do anything of the sort. Then the Irish mind is undergoing a change on this land question. The idea is beginning to take hold of the people that the natural gifts of Godland, sir, light and water-are things not to be bought or sold; that these things are the free gifts of the Creator to the whole human family; that reason and Scripture unite on this point; that nothing is a man's own property absolutely except it be the result of his labor, and that, therefore, all the

improvements, all the man-created wealth in Ireland to-day is the property of the tiller of the soil."

WE HAVE SENT MILLIONS ALREADY.

"But \$250,000 is a small sum, comparatively speaking, and might easily be bestowed for a good object by the Irish in this country, might it not?"

"We don't know that any such sum was offered at all, and it is useless to speculate further on it. Of course the Irish in America are willing to encourage and contribute of their means toward any move-ment that looks to the emancipation of ment that looks to the emancipation of their brethren across the sea. With respect to the question of compensation, however, the landlords have been paid twenty times over for that which in equity they were never entitled to a farthing. Within the present century the Irish serts have paid to the extent of \$5,000,000,000 in the shape of rents to the landlords, one-third more than the national debt of the United States. Ireland has been bought and paid for twenty times over, and yet the Irishman does not own an inch of Ireland, it used to be a joke that the Dutch have taken Holland, and I hope the day is not far distant when the same may be said in real earnest of Ireland and the Irish. To-day some twenty thousand men claim to own all Ireland. Many of the bogs, morasses and mountain sides, reclaimed by the labor of the people, and which, until that exclamation, were utterly worthless, now yield princely tribute to the ever consuming and mon-producing landlord. Many of those landlords (known as absentees) not only bestow no labor or attention on the land, but also never ses it. They spend their lives amid the dissipations of the gay capitals of Europe—London. Paris, the 'helis' of Baden Baden and Monaco. The tenantry are all the while in the clutches of the agents. The absentee wants more money. He writes to his agent for it. The agent puts on the screws, and the tenant, unable to meet this extra demand, writes to his relatives in America for money to pay the rent and save his family

Monaco, The tenantry are all the while in the clutches of the agents. The absentee wants more money. He writes to his agent for it. The agent puts on the screws, and the tenant, unable to meet this extra demand, writes to his relatives in America for money to pay the rent and save his family from eviction. For a generation past many millions of dollars have gone from this side fact that purpose. Into whose pockets does all this American money, the absolute result of Irish-American industry, find its way? Mangre a small portion which was paid for passage ticacts and other little comforts to English steamship companies, the great bulk went into the coffers of the landlords. The tenants simply had the pleasure of handing it to the agent, who surlily told them they could remain till their masters ran short again.

PRIVE OUT INSTRAD OF BUYING OUT.

"In view of these facts I do not believe that Irish in America are in a mood to continue this criminal farce any longer. Whatever money may be contributed will be given, not to "compensate" the landlords, but to drive them from the soil. We have come to recognize one great fact, and that is that a state of war exists in Ireland. For ages the landlords on the one side have been existing the people. It is now time for the people to set about evicting the landlords. The Irish landlord has no more right to "compensation" for what he calls his property than the Southern slaveholder bad for what he called his property. The Irish landlord has not even as much right, for the constitution of the United States, which was the expressed will of the American people, recognized the proprietary rights of the slaveholder in his clustic slave, and suffer can people, sharing in that sin, were bound to bear the people through fire and sword by England, and to this day the sires people, have never ceased to enter their protest segment the crime."

"There are descendants, Mr. Ford, in Ireland of English and Scotch men who settled there during the times of confiscation. They are patriotic in m

cerning the offer made to the advanced party in Ire-land?"

"I know nothing about it except the fact of see-ing it in the Herald."

"Do you think it was genuine?"

"Not in the sense that it emanated from any responsible nationalist in America. I have no doubt that some irresponsible party may have sent such a telegram. We have a few dozen discontented persons who are continually posturing as the leaders of the national party in America, and trying to make political capital out of it. Some of these people may have sent such a telegram; but no representative of the organized nationalists had anything to do with it."

the organized nationalists had anything to do with it."

"Do you suppose Mr. Parnell or any of his party will be influenced by it?"

"I think not; but he would make a great mistake if he acted upon anything so vague."

"HE SITUATION IN A NUTHIELL.

Mr. Devoy's attention was called to the statement made by Mr. Ford, and he was asked what was really meant by driving out rather than buying out the landlords.

"To drive out the Irish landlords," said Mr. Devoy, "it would be necessary to drive out the English government. The landlords are the strongest bulwarks of English demination in Ireland, and, whatever may be the opinion of individual nationalists, the great majority of the Irish people have looked to the freeing of the soil of Ireland from English landlordism as the chief benefit to be derived from national independence. This land question has always been the great stimulus to the effort for independence."

"You don't believe in buying out the landlords?"

way seek the great stimulus to the effort for inde-pendence."
"You don't believe in buying out the landlords?"
"I do not. Even from a mere business stand-point it would be cheaper to drive them out if we had the power, and I believe that the Irizh people have that power if they are only aroused and organ-ized. In this matter, you understand, I speak for

myself only, but I believe that nine-tenths of the nationalists agree with me. I think that this present anti-landlord agitation will do more to arouse the Irish people all over the world to the accessity of putting an end to English rule in Ireland than anything that has occurred this century."

NO RIBBONMEN IN IRELAND.

"You will have noticed the statement in this morning's Henald that the British government has ordered two squadrons of dragoons and other troops to be stationed at Ballinrobe to suppress the ribbonmen. What do you think of that?"

"The only solid facts is that statement are the dragoons. The ribbonmen are myths. Some of us here have the means of knowing where ribbonmen and other such people, are to be found. Ribbonism is on its last legs. There are scarcely any left in Ireland, and certainly none in Mayo. Times like these every Irishman taking part in the anti-landlord movement is classed as a ribbonism for conveniones by the British government. It is one of "Jim" Lowthur's flippant ways of disposing of a question or which he knows nothing. When this anti-rent movement began the people knew that these dragoons were at the call of the government, and the sending of them over is a more idle threat. The government may use them next month, when the rents tall due, in assisting the landlords to evict the tenants, and some people may be slaughtered. Nationalists in America have no wish to force the people of Ireland into a premature crisis, but if their countrymen at home are butchered you may rest assured there will be such a storm here as will keep England's bands full for some time to come. If we cannot save the lives of our kindred at home we can and will wreak vengeance on their murderers."

Speaking of the possible advent of Mr. Parnell or Davitt, Mr. Devoy said that either or both gentlemen would receive a hearty welcome from the nationalists of America.

NORDENSKJOLD'S DISCOVERIES.

(From the Boston Traveller, Oct. 6.)

The discoveries of Professor Nordenskjöld in the Arctic regions are full of interest from a geographical and commercial point of view. The explorer in a recent letter states that the coast of Siberia west of the Lena River is a vast, treeless plain. There are no islands to prevent the wind from driving the ice floes down upon the shore, and the points where rivers empty into the Polar Ocean, and with their warmer currents maintaining open spaces, are separated usually by enormous distances. For several hundred miles in the vicinity of the Lena, however, there are several great rivers, and a For several hundred miles in the vicinity of the Lens, however, there are several great rivers, and a chain of islands acts as a barrier to the ice. Toward Behring Strait the frozen floes crowd closer to the shore, and are liable in the autumn and winter to bar the way to shipping. The most important of Professor Nordenskjöld's discoveries from a scientific standpoint is that of a group or islands off the Siberian coast. These islands, the New Siberian open the book of the history of the world at a new place. The ground there is strewn with wonderful lossils. Whole hills are covered with the bones of the mammoth. Thinoceros, horses, uri, hisen, oxen, sheep, &c. The sea washes up ivory upon the shores. In this group is possibly to be found the solution of the question of the ancestry of the Indian elephant and important facts with regard to the vertebrates which existed at the time of man's first appearance on earth. How came horses and sheep in a region now locked in the fetters of an eternal winter, uninhabited by man, not now supporting animal life in any form, and almost impossible of access? Professor Nordenskjöld was unable to solve the question himself, and he suggests that it is of the ulmost importance to science to send a light draught steel steamer to those islands for a thorough exploration. The natives seen along the coast belong to a hardy, jovial race, dressing in furs, keen at barter, but ignorant of the value of money. They live in double tents and expose themselves to very low temperatures with little cuthing. There is a great resemblance between the people and the Esquimax or the North American Indians. Though armed with stone and bone weapons, and though wild and itinerant, they evidently have a history. They drove off the original inhabitants of the region 200 years ago, the Onkilons, whose houses, places of sacrifices, circles of moss-grown bear skulls and we pons are still to be found almost everywhere on the coast.

we pons are sufficed by the country religious belief in their customs. East of the Lena the explorers found scattered blooks of stone, bearing evidence of glacial action and pointing plainly to the presence of land to the north. Another poculiarity of the Seberian coast is the gradual and attention of the land above the level of the sea, so that the inhabitants have been obliged to shift their villages nearer to the water's edge, which is gradually receding. Professor Nordenskjöld's explorations when published in full will anticipation of possibly more valuable discoveries on the part of the Jeannette.

DETECTIVE PINKERTON ACQUITTED.

Robert A. Pinkerton, of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, was yesterday placed on trial in Paterson, N. J., in the Court of Querter Sessions, on an indict-ment charging him with assault and battery. Mr. Pinkerton had endeavored to arrest Mr. Henry Hudson, a hotelkeeper, at Delawanna, on a surrender of a surety on a sheriff's bond. The local authorities at Paterson declared at the time that no such authority could empower a man to forcibly take another out of the State, and Mr. Pinkerton was held to answer on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Mr. Hudson. Mr. Charles H. Winnied defended Mr. Pinkerton and Prosecutor Woodruff appeared for the State. After an exhaustive trial Judge Barkalow instructed the jury to sequit, and Mr. Pinkerton at once proceeded to hunt up Mr. Hudson. It is thought likely that the matter will be compromised. son, a hotelkeeper, at Delawanna, on a surrender of

VISITING MILITIAMEN

The Gate City Guard, of Atlanta, Ga., will reach be received by a detachment from the Seventh regi ment, consisting of Company E, Captain Bassett, and ceremonies the Atlanta company will be escorted to the City Hall, and, with its except, will pass in reto the City Hall, and, with its except, will pass in re-view before the Mayor and Common Council. They will then proceed to the Seventh regiment armory, where they will be entertained; thence they will be excepted to their quarters at the Coleman House. On Sunday the Guard will attend divine service at the Church of the Strangers, Dr. Deems, and on Monday will visit the public institutions, by invita-tion of the Commissioners of Charities and Correc-tion, under escort of company C, Captain Pollard, of the Seventh regiment.

SUGGESTIONS FOR "L" MANAGERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Yesterday's accident on the Sixth avenue elevated railroad has prompted me to offer at last, through the medium of your paper, to the man-agers of the metropolitan railroads in general two

through the medium of your paper, to the managers of the metropolitan railroads in general two suggestions, viz.:—

First—However well adapted to long journeys the American build of passenger cars may be, this last as well as previous accidents show that they are ill adapted for metropolitan travel. It is a well recognized principle that, in order to receive or discharge large numbers of passengers simultaneously, numerous means of ingress or egress must be employed. And this is where the cars used on the metropolitan railways of London have the advantage. In a car thirty or forty feet long there would be at least four separate ontrances, thus dividing a crowd into four sections and allowing much greater expedition in the discharge and receiving of passengers; and until some such arrangements are made on our cars we shall continue to have accidents happening from time to time.

Second—I would suggest placing turnstiles at the ticket windows, such as were in use at the Philadelphia Ethibition of 1876, and which can be locked or unlocked at the will of the ticket agent, who could lock the same on the approach or departure (this a matter of detail) of a train, and thereby prevent importous per of is from risking their lives by jumping on a moving train. The present system of shutting the car gate in a passenger's face is calculated to aggravate rather than prevent accidents.

HARD ON THE LAWYELS.

HARD ON THE LAWYERS.

It was with no little difficulty that Constant Morell could be induced to go up to the stand of the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He had been called to testify in a case where two belligaront occupants of a tenement house floor had tastefully decorated each other's optics, and the little Frenchman seemed diffident and half of a mind to fairly bolt out of the door. When he was hoisted on the stand he backed against the railing and looked at the Judge as he would upon some terrible ogre.

"What do you know of this?" His Honor asked. Constant shook his head and held his peace.

"Come, speak out," His Honor said. "Tell us all you saw."

The Frenchman silently scratched his head. At last he seemed to see a way out of the dilemma, for he ejaculated quite eagerly:—

"Do not spick Inglesse."

"No, no," said Monsieur. "Do not spick good Inglesse."

"Look English!" quoth His Honor. "Don't worry called to testify in a case where two beiligerent

"No. no." skill monked?

Ingiceso."
"Good English!" quoth His Honor. "Don't worry about that. There's mighty few around here would understand you if you could."

At which the legal practitioners around looked and all the onlookers within hearing particularly happy. Constant had to testify.

THE TABERNACLE FAIR.

Extensive preparations are being made by the fair which is to be held by them from the 27th to the 31st inst., inclusive. Rev. Dr. Talmage at a meeting of the lady members of his church on Wednesday evening presented them with a check for \$1,000 in aid of the rair.